the oldest of the Sothern States, who advocate the check and hill culture; but an acquaintance with the horizontal culture changes their practice and opinions.

SECTION IV.

THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF HORIZONTALIZING LAND

Are divided into two principal systems: viz:

1st. The level Method of Culture.

2d. The Grading Method of Culture.

The Level Method, (or Irrigating System,) is divided into two methods; viz:

1st. Horizontaling with an instrument, on the level culture, without the aid of guard-drains, and hill-side ditches; and,

2d. The level-culture, aided by those drains and ditches.

The Grading Method, or Draining System, is divided into four different systems, viz:

1st. Horizontaling with an instrument, giving a grade to the rows, without the assistance of guard-drains, and hill-side ditches.

2d. With a grade to the rows, the same as that given to the drains and ditches, accompanied by those drains and ditches.

3d. With a grade given to the rows so as to empty their water into the drains and ditches.

4th. The straight-row method. The rows rnn up and down hills, and empty into hill-side ditches.

Besides the above methods, there is the old mode of horizontaling with the eye, without the aid of an instrument, or guard-drains, or hill-side ditches.

SECTION V.

THE DIFFERENT METHODS EXPLAINED.

The old method of hill-side plowing by running the rows around hill-sides with the plow, directed with the eye, is mere guess work, and only an approximation to accuracy, and of course is very imperfect.

It is done with the object of retaining the rain water in some instances, and of removing it in others; in either case, it cannot effect the object in as perfect a manner as the new methods of level and grade work done on correct principles, by the leveling instrument.

When the object is to retain the rain water, it answers tolerably well in some countries, on porous, poor, sandy soils, where the showers are not frequent and are light, and where the leguminous crops are cultivated mostly